The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868. NO. 169.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

REMARKS OF

J. W. Graham, of Orange,

On the Report of the Committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to office.

IN CONVENTION, FEBRUARY, 1868.

Having given, at some length, in the minority report signed by Capt. Durham and myself, the reasons why I could not consent to negro suffrage, I did not propose to consume the time of this Convention in an argument upon a question which has been settled in the mind of every member, and in regard to which the position of each one was fully defined in the canvas preceding the late election.

As to the first minority report, proposing to disfranchise a large number of white men, I was anxious to hear the reasons given by its authors for such an extraordinary course, before entering upon its discussion. But as the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Pool) has seen proper to attack many of the positions advanced in the second minority report, and to consider the report as the platform of the Conservative party in this State, it is, perhaps, incumbent on me to correct some of the misrepresentations entertained in regard to our views and to rebut some of the inferences attempted to be drawn. Before closing I shall, also, notice some of the remarks of the delegate from Chowan, Mr. French, in support of the third minority report, which proposes to disqualify, from holding office, all those excepted by the Howard amendment. And as the gentleman seems delighted to represent a constituency *"black but comely,"* I am proud to say that I was elected by white voters, nearly all of whom expressed their opposition to negro suffrage by voting against this Convention.

The whole subject before us may be divided into two branches: 1st, Shall we elevate to the position of *white* men 70,000 ignorant blacks? 2nd, Shall we, in addition to this, degrade, below the position assigned to the negro, 25,000 of the most enlightened and intelligent citizens of North Carolina? In reply to the remark of the Chairman, that the author of the first minority report regarded me as insane on the subject of negro suffrage, I will say "I am not mad," but believe "I speak forth the words of truth and soberness;" and I tell the Radical party, in all seriousness, that no government can last in North Carolina, after bayonets are withdrawn, which proscribes and degrades those men, that we have delighted to honor, because they will not cringe and fawn at the feet of those who persecute them.—But, says the Chairman, the report of the majority does not propose to proscribe any one. This is not because it is contrary to the spirit of your party, but that the whites being largely in the ascendant, it may be deemed prudent not to carry out your usual policy in this state. We dare and defy you to insert the proposed substitute—to go before the people with a Constitution requiring as a pre-requisite to voting and holding office the oath, "that I accept the civil and political equality of all men"—compelling every one to give up his private judgment and the right to think on a political question, and not only to recognize negro suffrage as established by your Constitution, but to give his moral assent to it as a thing proper in itself! We are told by the Radical party that it is not proposed to elevate the negro to the position of the white man—that they are not in favor of social equality, but merely wish to invest the negro with the elective franchise, because it is necessary to his freedom and protection. When you voted down a proposition to organize whites and blacks in o separate commands and to exempt white men from serving under negro officers—refused to prohibit intermarriage between the white and black races—objected to the use of this Hall by a benevolent association because colored people would not be allowed seats beside the wives and daughters of the white citizens of Raleigh—was there no advance towards social equality? And do not the "Union Republican Congressional Committee" of your party claim that the negro race "is indebted to the Republican party for its elevation to a position of *equality*?" And when the negro is allowed to fill the highest offices in the State, will he submit to an inferior social position? Did not Lincoln so regard it, when he said "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about, in any way, the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes; of qualifying them to hold office or to intermarry with the whites. I am as much in favor as any man of having the superior position assigned the white race." But, says the Chairman, we should divest ourselves of our old prejudices and the ideas which brought on the rebellion, as enunciated by Chief Justice Taney, "that the negro had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." Now with all respect to the learned gentleman, I assert that Judge Taney delivered no such opinion—that his whole argument in the Dred Scott case is a refutation of this theory which, as he says, had been asserted by some in former times. And in reply to a question, what possible objection the people of the South could have had against the government of the United States, I will say it failed to compel obedience from the people of the Northern States to those laws which were necessary to the security of our property, and that the statute books of many of these States were filled with nullifications of the laws of Congress. While I was not of the number who urged the war and have always considered the inauguration of it as a great blunder—thinking that when it became necessary to resort to arms we should have contended for the possession of the government of the United States and not for a separate organization,—yet when it did commence and became a question of fighting those identified with us in interest and connected by blood, or the Northern States, my decision was soon made and I have no regrets for the course that either myself or my State pursued.

But to return to the matter immediately before us: The Chairman says he does regard the right to vote as natural and inherent.—I can only refer him to the speech of Judge Upshur, in the Virginia Convention of 1829, and the able opinion of Judge Gaston in *State vs. Manuel*, and if they fail to convince him of the correctness of the position I have assumed, I can add nothing more. With great admiration for the gallantry of the gentleman in expressing his readiness to bestow the right of suffrage upon the ladies, whenever they shall ask for it, I hardly think they will be much flattered by an invitation to participate in the disgusting scenes which mark our elections. Again, the Chairman says that we would exclude the illiterate of both races from the ballot-box. No, we would exclude no man to whom suffrage is granted by the laws of North Carolina.—Although a white man may be devoid of education, still, by his frequent and familiar contact and association with the more intelligent, and by that Anglo Saxon pride of character which forms its own opinion, he seldom fails to discharge, intelligently and independently, the trust conferred upon him. But, it is said, we make an invidious distinction between the two races. The Almighty has made the distinction. We do not propose to abolish it. As has been said: "The black man is what God and nature and circumstances have made him. That he is not fitted to be invested with these important rights, may be no fault of his; but the *fact* is patent to all, that the negro is utterly unfitted to exercise the highest functions of the citizen." Why, then, should we adopt a measure of such doubtful expediency? The answer is, that the Reconstruction Acts require this Convention to frame a Constitution which "shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates," and that such a concession will materially advance us on "our journey home." Whether we ever left the Union, and, if so, where we now are, seems to be a matter in dispute between my friends on the other side. According to the Chairman, (Mr. Pool,) North Carolina is still a State in the Union, but all her rights forfeited; the gentleman from Beaufort, (Mr. Rodman,) says she is a State out of the Union, having left in 1861; while the gentleman from Guilford, (Mr. Tourgee,) proclaims that we are not a State at all, but only a conquered Territory, to be disposed of according to the laws of nations. But, as has been well said, even the "laws of nations have no application to us since the war closed; and the laws of nations cannot, under any circumstances, interfere with or supersede the fundamental law of the nation itself. They profess only to prescribe the rules and maxims by which one nation should regulate its conduct towards another, and not the conduct of the nation towards its own people—towards itself. They do not regulate or interfere with the interior polity of nations or with their several internal departments. They cannot confer upon the President, the Supreme Court, or on Congress, any powers whatever, which they do not possess by virtue of the Constitution. They have no application as between the citizen and the nation itself."—Is not the "Union" a union of co-equal States, with certain defined powers and duties and obligations? According to a distinguished writer, "the preservation of a nation consists in the duration of the political associations of which it is founded. * * *

If a nation is obliged to preserve itself, it is no less obliged carefully to preserve all its members." As has been well said by Justice Davis, in the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in *ex parte* Milligan: "The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally, in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times, and under all circumstances." Chief Justice Chase also said: "We agree in the proposition that no department of the government of the United States, neither President, nor Congress, nor the Court, possess any power not given by the Constitution." He has also said: "Congress cannot establish and apply the laws of war, where no war exists. When peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail." And in opening his Court in this city, he announced "the national civil jurisdiction is fully restored." Are we not correct, then, in saying that Congress has no right to make a demand upon us to change our Constitution? Was not the right of each State to construct its own Constitution, and to regulate its own internal polity, admitted in the debates upon the Federal Constitution, and was it not recognized as one of the great rights reserved to the States by the distinguished writers of the Federalist? Even the most talented of the Radical leaders have, since the war, admitted that we still have this right. John W. Forney, speaking of the admission of Tennessee, asks, shall she "be denied representation in the next Congress, simply because the Legislature of that State does not authorize colored men to vote?" And also says: "as we continue this enquiry, we shall find, as I before stated, that in Massachusetts no citizen, white or black, can vote unless he can read and write. New York only allows colored men to vote on a property qualification; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, they do not vote at all. In Ohio, only the colored man who has the largest admixture of white blood enjoys the right to vote. Let us recollect that the Constitutions of the original thirteen States, admitted to be "republican in form," yet nearly all withheld the right of suffrage from the negro. We might as well say that the Senators and Representatives of a State should not be admitted to seats in Congress because their State Constitutions denied the elective franchise to women or to boys of eighteen years of age. The whole question is left by the Constitution in the States; and it has been steadily disposed of by them from the beginning." Again Mr. Stevens said, in advocacy of the 1st. article of the proposed xiv amendment, speaking of the "so-called" *rebel* States: "I hold that these States have the right and always have had it to fix the elective franchise within their own States and I hold this does not take it from them. Ought the domestic affairs of the States to be infringed upon by Congress, so far as to regulate the restrictions and qualifications of their voters? How many States would adopt such a proposition? How many would allow Congress to come within their jurisdiction to fix the qualifications of their voters? Would New York? Would Pennsylvania? Would the North-western States? I am sure not one of them would." Again he says: "But it grants no right." It says, however, to the State of South Carolina, and other slave States, true we leave, where it has been left for eighty years, the right to fix the elective franchise, but you must not abuse it; if you do, the *Constitution* will impose upon you a penalty and will continue to inflict it until you have corrected your actions." To show what punishment he meant, he added: "Now, Sir, I say no more strong inducement could ever be held out to them; no more severe punishment could ever be inflicted upon them as States. If they exclude the colored population, they lose at least thirty-five representatives in this hall."

I have made these quotations, Mr. President, with no expectation of converting any Radical from the error of his ways, for of every one of them we may say "Ephraim is joined to his *idols*, let him alone," but with the hope that in this hour of their debasement it may be a consolation to think that their party has not always been as vile and iniquitous as now; and I will also remind them that not two years ago "unconditional opposition to negro suffrage" was regarded as one of the planks in the Platform of "*Loyalty*" in North Carolina.

The Chairman says he acknowledges the justness of our complaint against those Northern States, which, while insisting that North Carolina shall invest the negro with suffrage, refuse to alter their Constitutions denying him this privilege, and adds that he hung his head in shame when he heard the results in Ohio and other States last fall. I am afraid my friends will hang their heads still lower when the returns of the next election are received—requiring Congress, in the language of a distinguished statesman of Ohio, "to rescind all measures which operate as mere insult and annoyance to intelligent men of the South; to give over the effort to establish negro government by the disfranchisement of the whites; repeal their ordinances placing the Southern States under military government, and make the military there again subordinate to the civil power, and replace it where the Constitution places it, under the control of the Executive—to admit loyal and legally qualified Senators and Representatives from the ten excluded States, not making party adhesion a test of either qualification or loyalty."

Mr. President, I do not propose to follow the Delegate from Chowan (Mr. French) through his vindictive harangue against the South, in which he asks are "midnight incendiaries to be restored," and designates our late leaders as "gigantic villains" and asks, "shall we call back such monsters to office?" I will only say that I see no bravery in calling for our degradation now, but would commend to his imitation the magnanimity of the gentleman from Pitt (Mr. Rich,) who considers the sufferings of the past, sufficient guarantees for the future, and will say, in reference to those whom he (Mr. French) denounces for exciting and countenancing secession, "the terrible calamities which it has brought upon them, will be an enduring monument against it, and nothing but *actual and persistent oppression* will drive them again to revolt." And as the gentleman (Mr. French) expresses his surprise at the course of the young men of the South, I will tell him plainly, that we do not propose to purchase favor for ourselves by uniting in the unlawful and tyrannical punishment of those we love and revere, nor to bring upon ourselves the curse of the descendants of Ham (for whom he professes so great admiration) by joining in a mockery over the humiliation of our own progenators. These measures of Congress, and the test oaths which are born of the passions engendered by the late war, must pass away with the return of reason and calm reflection. If the Southern people have been guilty of any crime, the Constitution provides the mode of trial and limits the punishment. As has been well said, "history admonished the fathers of the Republic, that in times of great excitement, in times of high party feeling and passion, revengeful and vindictive laws for the punishment of acts not before deemed crimes or deserving of punishment might be enacted." The Constitution of the United States provides "no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed." The Supreme Court, in the case of Cummings *vs.* State of Missouri, says "a bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial; within the meaning of the Constitution bills of attainder include bills of pains and penalties. In these cases, the legislative body, in addition to its legitimate functions, exercises the powers and duties of Judge." An *ex post facto* law is defined by Chief Justice Marshall: "A law which makes an act punishable, in a manner in which it was not punishable, when it was committed." Is not the proposed proscription liable to all these objections?

In conclusion, I would remind those North Carolinians, who are now urging it, that they are making but a poor return of gratitude to those men, who, in this very Hall, in 1862, when the passions of war were at their highest point, and others were carried away by the frenzy, stood forth in defence of your liberties and the rights of conscience in opposition to test oaths, which, as was then said, "though weapons barbed and poisonous, neither skill or courage is requisite to handle them."

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Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.
C. B. ALLEN,
Aug 6-105-tf Freight Ag't Raleigh N. C

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1867.

On and after October 15th, 1867, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	10 10 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.17 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3 50 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.00 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh	5.00 P. M.

The Mail Trains make through connections with all points North.
A. B ANDREWS,
Oct. 15—59-tf Supt. of Trans.
☞ Register and Standard copy tf.

HARDWARE &C.

BRIGGS & DODD,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
COLORS, OILS,
GLUE AND GLASS.

ALSO
Agents for the sale of
Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Bolting Cloth,
India Rubber and Leather Belting, Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs, Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.
☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
Nov. 7—79-tf

OILS, LEAD, &c., &c.

NOW IN STORE A FINE STOCK OF Linseed, Cotton-Seed, Kerosene, Lubricating and Train Oils, of the best quality.

ALSO WHITE LEAD,
Colors of all kinds and Varnishes.
A general assortment of HARDWARE.
BRIGGS & DODD.
Jan 22-139-tf

TRADE FOR 1868.
No. 44 Fayetteville Street.

WE HAVE, ON HAND, A COMMANDING stock of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
TIN WARE, LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS AND WICKS,
BEST KEROSENE OIL,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
Which will be sold low for cash.
Just to hand,—Sun and Comet Burners and Chimneys.
J. BROWN
Raleigh, Jan. 4—tf With Hart & Lewis.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

JUST RECEIVED A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Downs & Co's. celebrated
Deep-Well, Cistern, Force and Lift
PUMPS,
Which we offer on reasonable terms.
BRIGGS & DODD.
Jan 22-139-tf

GARDEN TOOLS!
At 44 Fayetteville Street.

Garden Rakes;	Potatoe Diggers,
Garden Hoes,	Grubbing Hoes,
Garden Trowels;	Spades & Shovels,
Hedge Shears;	Stable Forks.

J. BROWN.
Jan 20-149-tf With HART & LEWIS.

HENRY OWEN, JR., of Baltimore. | R. B. COTTEN, Late of N. C. | WALKER OWEN, JR., Late of S. Carolina.

GWYNN, COTTEN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
105 *West Lombard Street,*
BALTIMORE.

☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. Orders for GUANO, WHOLESALE, solicited. Refer to Gen. Walker Gwynn and Hon. Thos. Ruffin, N. C.
Sept. 29—95-6m-Daily

ALL ALIVE—50 KEGS "COCKADE CUT," received this morning. A supply always on hand.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
Jan 22-139-tf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

Three months	$ 00
Six months	4 0
One year	8 0
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	4 00
" " six months	2 00
Weekly Sentinel, one year	2 0
" " six months	1 0

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, } EDITORS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The aspect of affairs at Washington is uncomfortable, not to say alarming. Were the legislative branch of the government in the hands of wise, prudent and patriotic men, we should anticipate results from the present complications of the Congress with the President, which would strengthen our confidence in the vitality and permanence of the government. The object of President Johnson, in the action he has taken in reference to Mr. Stanton, we hold to be legitimate and in full accord with the obligations of his oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Stanton forces himself upon the President as a Cabinet officer, and in violation of the powers granted the President under the Constitution. Leaving out of view the indelicate and ungentlemanly course of Stanton, in thus presuming to force himself where he is not wanted, it is manifest to us, that the Congress cannot be sustained, by the judgment of the country, in attempting to thrust Stanton upon the President, whatever reasons it may have for such a course. The whole proceeding is so vindictive, so partizan, so menacing to the constitutional rights of the Executive, and so threatening to the permanence of the government, that, it appears to us, no considerate or good man can sanction it.

The course of Gen. Grant, in the matter, is wholly inconsistent with all his previous professions of respect for his official superior, and exhibits a pliancy, and a purpose to secure the Presidency by the abandonment of his principles, never before exhibitted in this country by any officer of high position. He is a sworn man to obey his superior; yet he allows himself to be persuaded to obey his partizan friends, in and out of Congress, in preference, and for no other purpose, that the public can see, except to sustain the party in power. Gen. Grant cannot claim an express order of Congress to do what he is now doing as General of the Army, but closes his ears to the President, while he lends a willing support to the interests of Stanton and his new friends. We do not believe, if the country ever has a chance to express its opinion at the ballot box, that the recent conduct of Grant will be sustained. The people will condemn him in most unmistakable terms, as he deserves to be condemned.

It is gratifying to know that President Johnson, in the midst of these trying scenes, maintains his equanimity. He seems to have but one object, and that is the maintaining the integrity of the Constitution, by bringing the grave questions involved to the arbitrament of the Judiciary. Is there anything wrong in that? Is there a scintilla of evidence, in all that he has done, that he is disposed to play the part of an usurper? Not a whit. And yet such is the maddened state of partizan feeling among the Radicals, that they would destroy the government itself, rather than not destroy Andrew Johnson. They regard him as the only real impediment to their wicked and nefarious designs. But their policy, we hope, is educating, in the hearts of the white people, an undying hatred to tyranny and despotism, which, *if sufficiently aroused in time*, will bury for ever every vestige of it in this country.

But we are, by no means, confident, that the people will awake up, until it is too late. For seven long years, the Northern as well as the Southern people have been educated to submission, to bear without complaint numerous attacks upon the liberties of the people,—to submit to the most alarming encroachments upon constitutional liberty and our republican institutions,—Will the great Democratic and Conservative masses of the North awake up, in time to save the Republic? We shall see.

Some weeks ago, we ventured to ask the question, "who knows that we shall have another Presidential election, made by the free choice of the people? Who knows that Andrew Johnson is not the last in the line of American Presidents elected?" We confess that, as matters now stand at Washington, there appears to be but a short step from an elective to a permanent Congress, and a Military Dictator to execute its will. From the position of Grant, and the temper of Congress, we should not be in the least surprised if, within three months from this date, the knell of the Republic was sounded, the President removed, the Supreme Court abolished, the Senate and House declared perpetual, after the removal of every democratic member, and the reign of terror begun! May Heaven preserve the right!

CORRUPTION.

The *National Intelligencer* calls attention to the fact that a number of localities in the South are flooded with the New York *Trib.* unpaid Forney's two papers, *free*. These papers are sent by the ton, under Congressional *franks*, and are doubtless furnished at government expense.

We hear it rumored that large numbers of the *Standard* are also sent out each week all over the State. Whether they are supplied at the expense of the government, or not, we have no means of knowing, but we have it, from good authority, that the postage on them, amounting, in the aggregate, to a considerable sum, *is not paid for by those who send them out!* Radical delegates in the Convention turn their mail matter over to the Sergeant at arms, with instructions to pay the postage. Is the amount charged to Contingent Expenses, and are the people made to *foot the bill*?

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.—The bill reported by Mr. Bingham from the Committee of Reconstruction is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the several persons hereafter named be, and they are hereby, severally relieved from all disability imposed upon them, or either of them, by the laws of the United States, to wit: Wm. W. Holden and C. J. Rogers, of North Carolina; William A. Smith of Johnston county, N. C.; Rufus Barringer, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.; Luke Blackmer, of Rowan county, N. C.; Robert W. Flournoy, of Pontotoc county, Miss.; Joshua S. Morsey, of Claibourne county, Miss.; James R. Berry, of Little Rock, Ark.; Victor C. Barringer, of N. C.; General James Longstreet, of Louisiana; Robert B. Kingsbury, of Texas; S. G. Mackey, of S. C.; James L. Orr, of S. C. and Joseph E. Brown, of De Kalb County, Ga.

The Radical Congress, in all its special legislation with reference to the removal of disabilities, has acted upon the principle that consistent devotion to the Union, when it required nerve to exhibit it, is entirely secondary to after-born professions of "loyalty." Its prime favorites, at the present day, are those who educated the South up to the point of secession, but who now, for their own selfish advancement, are licking the dust and breathing false, hypocritical and cringing protestations of "Unionism." Why is it that we hear nothing as to the removal of the disabilities of such men as B. F. Moore, Bedford Brown or Lewis Hanes, who never, for a moment, during the trying times, faltered in their allegiance to the Union? Look at the foregoing list:

W. W. Holden is the father of secession in North Carolina. He was in favor of dissolving the Union as far back as 1856. He signed the ordinance of secession,—said he was proudest of it than of any act of his life,—and predicted that the day of its passage would be celebrated, in all time to come, by bonfires and illuminations. When he came out for peace, in the latter stages of the war, which he had advocated with as much bitterness as any man in the State, he declared that he was actuated by a desire "to save *Slavery*." And since the war, in 1865, he proclaimed "unqualified opposition to negro suffrage" as the most "conspicuous of Union landmarks."

C. J. Rogers is nobody, but what little influence he has he threw against the Howard amendment, and he voted against it in the Legislature of 1865-'66.

William A. Smith, of Johnston County, is "famous" for having hunted deserters from the Confederate service with dogs, during the war.

Thomas Settle, of Rockingham County, was an original Secessionist, and a Captain in the Confederate service.

Rufus Barringer and Victor Barringer were both ardent, original secessionists, and held commissions in the Confederate service.

The only present recommendation of these men is, that they have, for their own selfish purposes, connived at the infamous purpose of Congress to degrade their own fellow citizens, by putting them beneath the heel of a degraded and semi-barbarous race.

For the Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS IN THE WAR.

MESSRS. PELL AND GALES:—*Gentlemen:*—I have been more gratified than I can easily express, by the masterly vindication of himself, and exculpation of his acquaintance, by Gen. D. H. Hill, in the last No. of "The Land We Love," under the head of "The Lost Dispatch." I think I have never seen anything better done, more just, and more conclusive. Every North Carolinian, especially, ought to rejoice that such a notice has appeared of a contemptible book, by a contemptible author, one of a class whose great aim appears to have been to ignore or slander North Carolina.

Why not follow up this strong blow against Virginia arrogance, and a usurpation of all the honors of the war, by supplying Gen. Hill with the materials for writing a true history of the gallant deeds, and patient sufferings, and terrible losses, of the North Carolina troops? I can think of no one who would so readily enter upon this work as a labor of love, who would prosecute it with more zeal and discrimination, or with a finer capacity for its successful completion. If you, Messrs. Editors, approve of this suggestion, will you not enforce it, by urging those who do possess materials to forward them to Gen. Hill, or, at least, to correspond with him on the subject?

It is a sad thought that millions of columns of Northern Histories, "so called," and thousands of Virginia Histories, "so-called" again, have been issued, whilst you can only count, by a few hundred, the columns put forth by the State, which, in proportion to its population, gave the most and best men, and the greatest contributions, to their support. But for "The Land We Love," the good old State would be silent, and allow others to claim all the honors of the glorious, but disastrous struggle, for independence. Whether or not the time has yet arrived, to write its history, no one can doubt that this is a time to collect the materials for it. Every day lost will make *that* task more difficult. Bestir yourselves, therefore, ye true hearted sons of the State, to see that justice is done her. H.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1868.

[We most cordially endorse the admirable suggestion of our excellent correspondent. If Gen. Hill will signify a willingness to undertake the "labor of love," he will not be at a loss for material. His own gallant and copious experiences, added to the accumulated experiences of thousands, the results of which will be gladly furnished him, will enable him to give North Carolina a history of her brave soldier children, of which she will be proud. We know of no man within our borders, so competent, every way, as Gen. Hill, to undertake the pious and noble task indicated by the patriotic son of our State, now resident in New York, who writes us as above.]

MR. GRAHAM'S SPEECH.

We refer our readers to the excellent speech, on our first page, of J. W. Graham, Esq., delegate from Orange, on the question of Suffrage. His views will be found to correspond with the sentiments of the white people of the State.

THE PANBOOKS entertained the National Democratic Committee at dinner, on Saturday evening, while Washington was crazy with excitement.

The "Constitutional Convention," (So-called.)

MORNING SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Hood, (negro.)

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) presented a memorial concerning a divorce case. Referred.

Mr. Andrews, another of the same nature, which was also referred.

Mr. Pool, from the Committee on Relief, submitted two ordinances, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Forkner, from the select Committee on final adjournment, a resolution that this Convention will adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the report was accepted.

He then moved that it be made the special order, at half-past 10 o'clock, on Monday next. Carried.

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

By Mr. McDonald, of Chatham: A resolution in favor of establishing a Penitentiary. Referred.

By Mr. Colgrove: A resolution limiting the duration of speeches. Lies over.

By Mr. Abbott: An ordinance incorporating the Northwestern and North Carolina Railroad.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the Committee on Immigration and Statistics, establishing an Agent in the city of New York, was taken up.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, striking out, in the 5th line, the words "the Governor shall appoint," and inserting "the people shall elect."

Mr. Jones, of Washington, was opposed to this multiplicity of draughts upon the Public Treasury. (The Agent is to be paid $2,000, and the Treasurer is directed to pay all the others necessary expenses of the agency.) You have already established too many high salaried officers, for this poverty stricken State. He thought this measure a quixotic enterprise in every particular.

The Chair interrupted the speaker, saying that a motion to indefinitely postpone had heretofore been made.

Mr. Rich hoped the gentleman would be allowed to go on, for that was a rehash of the harangue he gave them some days ago.

Mr. Turner said that if it was a rehash, it was very good and he wished to hear it.

The Chair: "Go on, sir; go on.—the House seems inclined to listen to you."

Mr. Jones resumed his remarks, stating his objections to the measure. He did not think that the peasantry of Europe would come down to this section among the colored class. No, they would turn their foot steps towards the West, where white labor prevailed.

Pending the discussion, the hour arrived to resume the

SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Pool, the Chairman, took the floor.—He commenced his speech by declaring that, for the last ten years, he had opposed the institution of slavery on *principle*. He scouted the idea of negro supremacy, as being utterly impossible. It was only made the watchword of the Conservatives, for political effect, &c. In regard to a liberal course being pursued towards the men who were lately engaged in the rebellion, he read a letter, signed by Logan, Boutwell, Colfax, Laflin, and other leading Radicals in Congress, recommending as few alterations in the Constitution as possible, and a lenient course towards the men formerly in rebellion. He thought that any clause of disfranchisement in the Constitution would result most disastrously. He regretted that gentlemen had seen fit to shake up the dead form of the late rebellion, and rake the ashes from its smouldering ruins. He regretted their appeals to passion and prejudice. He thought they should lay aside all such unworthy feelings. He would appeal to the colored people; they had tasted the sweets of liberty, the shackles had fallen from their limbs; let those shackles, for white and black men, be buried forever.—He appealed to the nitra men upon this floor to pause ere they took such a fatal step. He hoped that the minority report would be voted down, and also the minority Republican report, and that the 1st section of the majority report would be adopted, with the understanding that additional sections may be offered in the nature of provisos.

The general debate being closed, Mr. Abbott moved to take the first section of the majority report.

Galloway (negro) withdrew his substitute, in favor of that of Mr. French, of Bladen.

The article on suffrage of the majority report was read.

In section 1 Mr. Heaton moved to strike out, in 5th line, "three months," (residence of voter in County) and insert "thirty days."

Mr. Pool accepted.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, objected, saying it would open the door to fraud. He thought three months a short enough time.

Mr. Heaton's amendment created a good deal of debate.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not sustained.

The question was put and the amendment was adopted.

The question recurred upon the substitute of Mr. French, of Bladen, disfranchising all persons who, previous to the war, held Executive and Judicial offices, but providing that the Legislature, by a two thirds vote, may remove such disabilities.

Mr. French moved that it be adopted as a substitute for the first section, as already amended. He said that this would leave the disfranchisement question as Congress had fixed it, but provides further, that the General Assembly may remove such disabilities, and it does not interfere with men *whose disabilities Congress might* see fit to relieve before the ratification of this Constitution.

Hood, (negro,) was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Welker said the proposed amendment would disfranchise the best Union men in the State, who took office at the hands of Union men to protect them.

Mr. French replied that the disabilities of such men could be removed by the Legislature.

Mr. Welker: Why should not this Convention do this now? It had the power to do so.

Mr. Heaton said that, under the reconstruction acts and the Howard amendment, all would be permitted to vote, though some might be prevented from holding office. It would be, therefore, if this substitute was adopted, a direct opposition to the policy of Congress. It might be his feeling that the Congress should have restricted suffrage, but it was not that he "loved Cæsar less but Rome more," which impelled him to oppose the amendment.

[Here a lengthy eulogy took place between several of the Radicals as to the merits of the Howard amendment, &c., with which it would be profitless to cumber our columns.]

Mr. Pool said that as this debate would seemingly never end, he called the previous question.

Various objections and points of order were raised, but the rules were read and the call was sustained.

The question recurred upon Mr. French's substitute. The yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows: yeas 25, nays 77.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, desired to offer his amendment, but Mr. Pool contended that the previous question cut off all debate upon this section.

[Three or four delegates, entertaining different opinions, were on the floor at the same time. The Chair begged that gentlemen would not all speak at once. The Chair was inclined to rule adversely, and endeavored to explain to Mr. Jones why and wherefore. Mr. Jones couldn't see the force of such reasoning. Mr. Chairman was sorry that the gentleman could not *understand* his explanation. Mr. Jones said he would *like* to *understand him*, but that was impossible. After some further debate, the Chairman appealed to the Secretary, to know whether the amendment had been on the table before the previous question was put. On being told that it was,]

Mr. Jones amendment was at last put to a vote and lost.

The section, as amended, was carried.

At section 2, Mr. Jones, of Washington, moved to stike it out and insert: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but no person shall be allowed to register, vote, or hold office, without having first taken and subscribed an oath of loyalty to the Constitution, in opposition to secession, and in favor of the civil and political equality of all men, &c. (See Jones' remarks of Saturday.)

Mr. Tourgee wished to amend by substituting the oath of the minority report of Messrs. Candler and Congleton.

Mr. Pool moved to lay both amendments on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted: Yeas 44, nays 53.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Baker, Benbow, Bradley, Cherry, (negro,) Colgrove, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Forkner, George, Graham, of Orange, Heaton, Hodnett, Hollowell, Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, Legg, Lennon, Long, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Mullican, Nance, Nicholson, Parker, Peterson, Pool, Rich, Rodman, Sanderlin, Stilly, Sweet, Taylor, Watts, Williams, of Sampson, Williams, of Wake.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Andrews, Aydlott, Blume, Bryan, Carter, Candler, Chilson, Cox, Dickey, Duckworth, Eppes, (negro,) Fisher, French, of Bladen, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Galloway, (negro,) Garland, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Gully, Gunter, Harrg, of Wake, (negro,) Harris, of Franklin, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Highsmith, (negr,) Hoffler, Holden, Hood, (negro,) Hyman, (negro,) Jones, of Washington, Kinney, Lee, (negro,) Mann, May, Moore, Morton, Murphy, Parks, Petree, Pierson, (negro,) Ragland, Ray, Ransom, Rhodes, Robbins, (negro,) Rose, Smith, Stilwell, Teague, Tourgee, Tucker, Turner, Welker.

The question recurred upon Mr. Tourgee's amendment. The yeas and nays were called and the vote stood: yeas 33, nays 63.

Mr. Abbott moved to amend by inserting section 3 of the minority report in place of section 2, of the majority report, with the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am truly and devotedly attached to the Union of all the States, and opposed to any dissolution of the same; that I entertain no political sympathy with the instigators and leaders of the rebellion or with the enemies of the Union, nor approbation of their principles or purposes; that I will neither by word or act encourage or countenance a spirit of sedition or disaffection towards the government of the United States or laws thereof; and that I will sustain and defend the Union of these States, and will discourage and resist all efforts to destroy or impair the same."

Mr. Jones, of Washington, objected to it, on the ground that it did not protect loyalty. His oath would not disqualify any loyal man.

Mr. Tourgee objected to it on the ground that it was too lenient.

Pending further discussion, the House, on motion of Mr. Renfrow, adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., at Company Shops, by Rev. A. Currie, Mr. PAUL W. CHURCHFIELD and Miss MATTIE L. GREEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

100 dozen Tumblers.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb 25 4t Auctioneers and Com. Merch'ts.

50 PAIRS LADIES' SHOES. Baltimore manufacture, cheap to close consignment.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb 25 4t Auc. & Com. Merchants

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FINE WHITE MEAL, CORN, FLOUR AND RYE.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb 25 4t Auc. & Com. Merchants.

HAND-SAWS, HAMMERS, Hatchets, Files and Rasps.

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Feb. 25 4t Auc. & Com. Merchants.

Notice to Consignors.

PARTIES SHIPPING us articles for sale, will please mark their initials or some letter or character on each package, and advise us, by mail, without delay, of the shipments and the marks.

This will greatly facilitate operations. We are now in receipt of goods, without knowing from whom or whence they came.

Feb 25 4t W. H. JONES & CO.

Greensboro

QUOTATIONS FOR N. C. BANK NOTES!

BUYING RATES AT BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

CORNER OF WEST MARKET AND SOUTH ELM STS., IN TATE BUILDING

Bank of N. C.	50
" Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	60
" Wadesboro	20
" Wilmington	30
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	60
" Lexington at Graham	20
" " Lexington old	18
" " new	10
" Commerce	10
" Clarendon	1
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	6
" Yanceyville	60
Merchants Bank of Newbern	65
Farmers Bank of Greensboro, old	30
" " " new	10
Miners & Planters Bank	55
Commercial Bank of N. C.	24
Cheraw Bank, Bonds	60

Any Bank Notes sent us by Express will be remitted for, on day of receipt, at highest market rate, and if prices given are not satisfactory the notes will be returned.

We sell Drafts on Principal Northern Cities,

AND ALSO ON EUROPE.

BUY GOLD AND SILVER, BUILD UP, MUTILATED AND BROKEN BANK CURRENCY, U. S. BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES, REVENUE STAMPS, NICKEL,

receive deposits, and conduct the business of an incorporated Bank.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED.

Feb 24 167-3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Statement, Dec. 31st, 1867.

Accumulated Assets
$17,670,288,88

INCOME FOR 1867
$7,726,516,53

FOR PREMIUMS
$6,332,804,95

FOR INTEREST
$1,393,711,58

Losses paid in 1867
$1,268,758,18

Dividends paid in 1867
$613,005,90.

Interest received more than pays losses.
Dividends average over 50 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount.
Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.

SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent,
Feb 17-167-3f Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

King of the South Plows!

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

I AM HAVING MANUFACTURED, AND intend to keep, a supply of the best one horse plows in the State, which I call the KING OF THE SOUTH,—using three points on the same plow, two of which are reversible, making them equal to five points. I refer to a large number of gentlemen, that have been using the plows in this and the adjoining counties.

ALSO,

Family Groceries, Sole and Upper Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings &c.

Always in store for sale as low as the lowest, for cash or country produce.

JORDAN WOMBLE,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
South side Fayetteville St., S. A.
door from Fayetteville St.
Feb 8-155-dw3m.

FOR RENT.

THE BOTLAN HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSBORO STREET, with 100 Gallon oil furnaces. Possession given 1st March. The furniture in the house could be bought on 6 months time, with note and good security. Lot and furniture

W. H. JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers & Comm. Merchants.
Feb 21-165 4t

Flour in Sacks!

FORTY SACKS N. C. Family Flour, in store and for sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.
Feb 8-155-tf

PATAPSCO Family Flour!!!
Bellair Family Flour!!!
North Carolina Flour!!!
in Barrels and warranted first rate.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Feb 8-155-tf

Oats! Oats! Oats!

ONE Hundred Bushels prime Oats, for sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.
Feb 8-155-tf

Whiskey! Whiskey!

20 BBLS., Pure Rye Whiskey, Full proof, very cheap.

ALSO,

An excellent assortment of Wines and other Liquors—and a fresh supply of Cockade CITY ALE.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 15-159-tf

FARINA, FOX, EGG, MUSHROOM, SUGAR and Soda Crackers.

At
TONNOFFSKI'S.
Feb 3-150-tf

20 BBLS. No. 1. FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving

At
TONNOFFSKI'S.
Feb 3-150-tf

ANOTHER

LOT Cockade City Ale, just to hand.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 6-155-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY
500 lbs Family Lard in Kegs.
TONNOFFSKI'S
Feb 3-150-tf

In Store and for Sale low.
100 Choice Maryland hams

At
TONNOFFSKI'S.
Feb 3-150-tf

50 LABORERS WANTED

To Work on the Western N. C. Railroad.

CONTRACTS to be closed on Thursday, the 27th inst., and transportation to be furnished to Burke County.

For particulars, apply to Mr Arthur N. McKinnon, Raleigh.

CHAMBERS & AVERY,
Morganton.
Feb 21-165-td

HARDWARE TRADE—1868.

CAST IRON HEATING STOVES, AIR TIGHT Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, assorted sizes.

ALSO

Stove Pipe made to order at short notice. Sold low for cash

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Jan. 9 4f With Hart & Lewis.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND WAGON SADDLES,

Coach, Buggy, Cart and Wagon Harness,

BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES and all other goods usually kept in a regular Saddlery establishment.

They will sell, a short time, for cash, at a small advance on cost, in order to reduce their heavy stock now on hand.

Citizens and strangers, visiting the City, who wish to purchase goods will do well to look at our stock, 4th door North of Post office and opposite Market square, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 7-153-tf

NIGHT SENTINELS,

TO GUARD your premises, at night, for sale by

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 24-167-3t

White Meal and White Corn.

JUST in Store and for sale.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 3-150-tf

N. C. Walnuts.

25 BUSHELS from Western N. C. of superior flavor.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 15-161-tf

Western N. C. Apples.

10 BBLS., very fine, just received.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 15 161-tf

N. C. Herrings.

SOUND and good, at $5 per Bbl. Also, No. 1, Shore Mackerel.

W. H JONES & CO.
Feb 13-159-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

THOMAS SMITH,

NO. 25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, Va.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

IN PRESENTING MY KIND PATRONS WITH a memorandum of stock for Fall Trade, I also take occasion to thank them for their liberal patronage, soliciting at the same time its future continuance, assuring them that no effort will be spared to make it to their interest as well as pleasure to make their purchases of me. The following memorandum, though incomplete, will give a sufficient idea of the general stock:

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and colored Silks, in great variety, Irish Poplins, Belgian and French Poplins, French Merinos, Barathea, Poplin Reps, Crapes, Empress Cloth, Ugenia Barritz, Velountines Delaines, Mousselines, single and double width, in all the new shades, Bismarcks, &c., Shepherd and Scotch Plaids.

Embroideries and Laces.

Hamburg Edgings, Hamburg Insertings, Hamburg Flouncing, Needlework Edging, Needlework Inserting, Needlework Flouncings, Nainsook Edgings, Nainsook Insertings, Swiss and Cambric Collars, Swiss and Cambric Collars and Cuffs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Crape Collars and Cuffs, Bugle Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Collars and Cuffs, Real Point Sets, Real Valentia Collars and Cuffs, Imitation Collars and Cuffs, Cluney Collars and Cuffs, Real Val. Laces, Real Thread Laces, Real Cluney Laces, Real Guipur and Honiton Lace, Real Brussels Lace, Real Bobbin Lace, Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Valentia Lace Handkerchiefs, Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs.

Sundries.

Cloaks, Shawls, in long and square, for Misses and Ladies, Hoop skirts, Balmorals, Bugle and Ribbon Trimmings in large assortment; Jet, Silk and Fancy Buttons, Taffeta Ribbons, Narrow Velvet Ribbon, for Trimming, Belt Ribbons, Worsted and Alpaca Braids, Mohair Braids, Galoons and Stay Bindings, Corset Splits, Zigzag Braid, Star Braids, Magic Ruffling, Plain and Fancy Hair Nets, &c. China and Agate Buttons, Full lines of Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.

Mourning Department.

Gro. Grain and Rept Silks, French Merinos, Bombazine, Tamese, Canton Cloth, Bareges, Crapes, Baratheas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Ugenias, Velentines, Persian Cords, Alpacines, Challies, Alpaca and Mohair, all of the very best, Lourin's celebrated manufacture.

White Goods.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Cambrics, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconet, Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsook, Plain, Plaid and Striped Mull Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Bishop's Lawn, Soft finish Jaconets, Soft finish Cambrics, Soft finish Long Cloths, Pe Kay Marseilles, &c., Turkeyes, white and colored, Organdies, Dotted and Figured Swiss, Brilliants, Patent skirting.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Undervests, Drawers, Corsets, Lisle Thread Hose, Real English Hose, German Hosiery in great variety, for Misses, Children and Ladies; Ladies' Brown Hose, Ladies' Black and Slate Hose, Kid Gloves in large assortment, white, black and colored, Berlin and Lisle Thread Gloves, in all sizes, Garters, Elastics, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Real Shell Horn and Gutta Percha Combs, Veils in Real Lace, Dotted Bordered and Bugle-Trimmed Parasols, Fans, &c.

Domestics.

Bleached and Brown Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached and Brown Jeans, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel, Plaid, Striped and Plain Osnaburgs, Tickings, Denims, Hickory, Hackery, Dougrey, Ladies in all the popular makes; Ginghams in every variety.

Housekeeping Department.

Flannels, plain and fancy, Blankets, Carpets, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine, Ingrain, in all wool and cotton chain, Venetian, Hemp and Cottage Carpets, Druggets, Drabs and Floor Mats, Floor Oil Cloth, Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle and Damask Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, Table Damask, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Huckaback, Crash and Glass Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings in all widths, Pillow Linens, Marseilles Counterpanes, Jacquard and Cotton Diapers, Linen Diapers, Bird eye Diapers, Irish Linen, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All are respectfully invited to inspect my stock before making their purchases. My conviction is, the true way to success is to secure the interest of your customers by charging the smallest possible profit on goods. This has ever been my motto, and the large business heretofore done encourages me in adhering strictly to it.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
Oct. 15—59

FRESH SEEDS.

We have just received from the most reliable seed-growers in the country, a large stock of **Fresh Garden, Lawn, Field and Meadow Grass Seeds**, embracing every variety of

Artichoke	Onion
Asparagus	Okra
Beans	Parsley
Beet	Parsnip
Broccoli	Peas
Brussells Sprouts	Pepper
Cabbage	Pumpkin
Carrot	Radish
Cauliflower	Rhubarb
Celery	Salsify
Collards	Squash
Corn Salad	Spinach
Cress or Peppergrass	Tomato
Cucumber	Herbs
Endive	Sterds Grass
Egg Plant	Orchard do
Leek	Ky. Blue Grass
Let uce	Timothy do
Kale	Mixed Lawn and
Melon	Lucerne Grass
Nasturtia	White Clover.

Which we offer at the lowest market rates for Cash.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Jan 29-143-tf Petersburg, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is the UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO OR THREE PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, it has, in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can ALWAYS be used with

PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many of the most DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS, who will bear testimony to its unquestioned approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One package,	$1 00	Postage 6 cents
Six packages,	5 00	" 24 "
Twelve packages,	9 00	" 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Jan. 10—150-ma6m&w6m

Mullets, Mullets.

FOR sale by the Barrel, on consignment, by

DOUGLAS BELL.
Feb 21-165-tf

RAILROADS

Notice to Shippers of Spirits Turpentine!

THE SEABOARD

INLAND AIR LINE,

VIA PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

IS NOW PREPARED TO SHIP

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

To Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, its Steamers having been arranged for that purpose.

THIS AIR LINE ROUTE, FROM THE FACT of its avoiding trans-shipment from one Steamer to another, to which other lines are subject, and being the direct line between the Carolinas and the Northern Cities, with daily communication to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and to Boston a Steamer every five days, offers great facilities for shipping, and is in advance of all other routes from three to five days and at as low rates.

In shipping from the Northern cities, or from Carolina, be careful to ship via Portsmouth, and by the Steamship lines connecting with and forming part of this route.

From Boston, Merchants and Miners' Line, E. Sampson, Agent, and Central Wharf.

From New York, Old Dominion Steamship Co., Pier 37, North river, M. L. McCready, President, Office 197 Greenwich Street.

From Philadelphia, Clyde Steamers, 14 South Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

Annamessic Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, J. L. Wilson, Agent.

From Baltimore, Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock R. R. Poor, Agent.

All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, promptly settled by applying to

JAS. McCAUSLAND, Trans Ag't,
Seaboard Inland Air Line, Portsmouth, Va

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD AND BAY LINE, having been consolidated under one Management from Weldon to Baltimore, offer greater facilities to shippers of freight to and from Baltimore than any other line, and guarantee safety of freight and prompt settlement of all claims.

E. G. GRIO,
Sup't Transportation, S. & R. R.
W. C. SMITH,
Jan. 6—126-2m Sup't Bay Line Steamers.

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

For sale by all Grocers.

Jan. 22—43m

FRESH PEACHES!!

50 dozen 3 lbs., Cans (1 qt.) $4 00 per doz.
15 " 6 lbs., " (2 qt.) 8 00 " "

ALL WARRANTED FRESH.

The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again.

Apply to

E. H. POGUE,
Feb 19-161-tf Hillsboro, N. C.

A NEW ARRIVAL

OF COFFEES, TEAS AND SPICES.

Old Gov. Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees. Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.

Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Feb 17-162-tf Fayetteville St.

For Sale.

NICE WHITE CORN MEAL.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Jan. 17—146-tf

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb 17, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office, until 12 o'clock, M., Wednesday, the 26th, instant, for cleaning, repairing, and keeping in repair, the Wells and Pumps of the City, for twelve months from the date of contract.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept, or reject, any offer that may be made.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Feb 18-163-td Mayor.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF OUR SUPply of GARDEN SEED for 1868, grown in 1867, all of which we warrant of the best kinds.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers, Raleigh, N. C
Feb. 17-162-tf

Flour, Flour, Flour.

A LARGE lot just to hand—various grades, in Bbls. and Sacks. Cheap to close consignment.

W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 13-159-tf

Fruit Trees! Fru

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A square will be after marked at 12 nonpareil lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,50
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	3,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	5,00
One square two months	12,00
Each additional " "	8,00
One square three months	14,00
Each additional " "	7,00
One quarter column "	35,00
One half column "	60,00
One column "	75,00

Standing business cards, 10 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

Advertisements or cards must be changed in at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates over spending with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or they discharged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing the State Executive Committee are respectfully requested to meet in this City, on Friday, the 28th, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is much desired. By order of the

CHAIRMAN.

Raleigh, Feb. 17th., 1868.

WAKE COUNTY CONVENTION.

We are requested to announce that a meeting of the Conservatives of Wake County will be held, in this City, at the Court House, on Thursday, the 5th. of **March**, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and for county officers.

There being no time left for holding precinct meetings, all whom this announcement may reach are requested to communicate the information, in order that, if possible, citizens from all portions of the County may be present on the occasion. Some Conservative in each district can easily apprise many of his neighbors of the contemplated meeting.

THE "MONGREL."

Yesterday was spent in discussing Suffrage, again. The 1st. section of the majority report was adopted, as follows:

"Every male person, born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, of the age of 21 or upwards, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector."

It is evident, from the temper displayed by the majority of the moogrels, that a severe disfranchising clause will be added, by which the best part of the intelligence and virtue of the State will be proscribed. Probably to-day's action will fully develope the designs of the body.

SHERIFF SNOW, of Halifax, has resigned. Mr. B. F. Gary has been appointed in his stead, has given the required bond and entered upon the duties of his office.

THE MEETING IN CHARLOTTE.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* of yesterday, which went to press on Saturday night, necessarily has only a brief notice of the Conservative meeting on that evening. It says that the hall was literally jammed and packed, and that "the meeting was the greatest success of anything of the kind in Charlotte for many a day."

FONT TAYLORD.—We learn that the nomination of Senator, for Wake County, was tendered Font, on Saturday, by the Radical nigger nominating Committee, which he spurned as not at all equal to his talents and claims, and suggested the name of Willie D. Jones, which was accepted. Font is up for Congress, we learn, and will be a competitor with the other aspirants for that position.

Font declines the *honor* intended him in verse,—a department of letters in which he shines with conspicuous lustre. The following is said to be a copy of his note of declension:

The Senate? Ha! ha! d'yo see anything green
in this 'ere and wide-awake optic of mine?
Come, turn yer again the wheel of ye Mashoen,
And turn out something that's more in my line

Meanwhile, I suggest Maj. Willie D. Jones
Who, tho' he ilt and he font, has intirely repented.
He's a genuine type of "de Banjo and Bones,"
And "I swallow the nigger, *howe'er he's scented*

For Kongress *I'm* up,—again Exrnel Dewoese.
Jim Harris, McDonald or Dr. E. Gruesom;
The X. P. G's for me, and, so, if you please,
Eight thousand a year,—I *can't* now well miss 'em;

For I'm needy and seedy—both on 'em very;
I've failed in my plan of a new Dictionary—
The Ash market is bare,—my friends are spare,
And so I'm for the nigger, "nigger—everywhere."

MORE DESPOTISM.—We learn, from the Edenton *Transcript*, that Charles Small, Esq., the faithful and efficient Sheriff of Perquimans county, was arrested, on Thursday last, by the Military Authorities, for an alleged violation of one of the countless orders issued from the Headquarters of the 2nd. Military District. He was whipped off to Goldsborough, under charge of an officer, and was finally released on giving bond for his appearance. Thus upon the long and dreary catalogue of arbitrary arrests is recorded another outrage upon personal liberty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Fine white Meal, Corn, Flour and Rye: W. H. Jones & Co.

Tumblers, Hand Saws, Hammers, &c: W. H. Jones & Co.

Ladies' Shoes, of Baltimore Manufacture: W. H. Jones & Co.

Read the notice of W. H. Jones & Co. to Consignors.

CONVENTION CATECHISM.

Q. Who is the meanest man? Ashley.
Q. Who is the sleepiest man? Cuffee Mayo.
Q. Who is the blackest man? Tourgee.
Q. Who is the wisest (over the left) man? McDonald, of Chatham.
Q. Who is the limberest man? Jones, of Washington.
Q. Who is the worst looking man?—Candler, of Buncombe.
Q. Who is the *takingest* (without leave) man? Congleton.
Q. Who is the most *seductive* man? Lies between Jim Harris and Parson May.
Q. Who is the *gammonest* man? Heaton.
(To be continued for the benefit of the rising generation.)

COL. DEWEESE.—We learn that the Register in Bankruptcy, Deweese, was very violent and scurrilous in his abuse of President Johnson, in his speech on Saturday, at the nigger pow-wow. Such conduct may accord with the notions of Radical propriety, but it strikes us, how much soever a Radical government officer may be opposed to his views, any abuse of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, from such a quarter, is wholly inadmissible.

THE STANTON IMBROGLIO.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, received last evening, contains fuller accounts of the exciting events of the past day or two, in Washington, than have yet reached us.—It says:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The excitement about the Stanton removal was to day nearly equal to that of yesterday, and was increased in the afternoon by the report of the Committee on Reconstruction recommending the impeachment of the President by a strict party vote—seven Radicals for and two Democrats against the report. Late last night a warrant was issued by Judge Carter, of the District Supreme Court, for the arrest of General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*.—Mr. Pile, Congressman from Missouri, obtained the warrant upon the affidavit of Mr. Stanton, and at 7 o'clock this morning placed the writ in the hands of the U. S. Marshal of the District, who, at 8 o'clock, arrested General Thomas whilst the latter was breakfasting. Without waiting to finish his meal, General Thomas, accompanied by the Marshal, proceeded to the court-room, and gave bail in five thousand dollars, before Judge Carter, to appear on Wednesday next to answer the crime alleged against him. The warrant was issued upon the affidavit of Stanton, setting forth, among other things, his own appointment and confirmation as Secretary of War; that he has not been removed; that on the twenty-first day of February (yesterday) the President issued an order with the intent and purpose of removing him (Stanton,) and authorizing Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directing the latter to immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office; that said order is illegal and void, and contrary to the express provisions of the tenure of office act; is wholly unauthorized and illegal; and that Thomas, by accepting said appointment and exercising and attempting to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, has violated the provisions of the fifth section of the act above referred to, and thereby has been guilty of a high misdemeanor, and subjected himself to the pains and penalties prescribed in said fifth section against any person committing such offence.

After Gen. Thomas was released on bail he repaired to the President's house, and informed the President that he had been arrested on the charge made by Stanton. Gen. Thomas said to the President that he would now go and take possession of the War Department at any hazard. The President replied, "Do so." Gen. Thomas then went to the War Department, and met Mr. Stanton in the private office room. Mr. Stanton: "What's your business in this office?" Gen. Thomas replied that he was there by virtue of his office as Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. Stanton then ordered him to his office as Adjutant General. Gen. Thomas refused to go, and said he was Secretary of War by virtue of the order from the President. Mr. Stanton inquired who had appointed him Secretary of War. The General replied: "The President of the United States." Mr. Stanton rejoined: "I do not recognize any such authority, and will not obey any orders from him." Mr. Stanton then repeated the order several times, and to all the orders General Thomas paid no heed. Mr. Stanton then issued an order to all the employees of the War Department not to obey General Thomas as Secretary of War, and General Thomas countermanded the order. General Thomas then said he would continue to act as Secretary of War, and would not recognize Mr. Stanton. The latter reiterated that he would do the same.

At this interview between Gen. Thomas and Mr. Stanton several members of Congress were present, and notes of the conversation were made by the Hon. J. K. Morehead.

After the interview, Mr. Stanton called upon Gen. Grant, with whom he had an hour's conversation.

Mr. Conness informed the United States Senate on Wednesday that "at the beginning of the war the devil had a mortgage on the whole State of Maryland," that "the mortgage had been foreclosed," and that the present condition of our affairs was the result of such foreclosure. Now we had not the remotest idea of the existence of these facts, but, presuming Mr. Conness to have a more intimate knowledge than we possess of the business of his Satanic Majesty, we accept his statements as true. We may add that we are not at all disheartened by the intelligence, for since the beginning of the war we have never been at the mercy of so liberal and respectable a master. The estate is now being managed very satisfactorily.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The Washington conspirators are rapidly simplifying the issues which the people are to be called upon to decide, in the approaching Presidential election.

The one great issue, in the aspect of current events, would seem to be narrowing down merely to this:

Shall the negroes of the ten Southern States recently in rebellion elevate a President to, and help make laws for, twenty millions of whites in the North and West?

Shall the Puritan Oligarchy of New England be permitted to use those ten negro States to be enable them (the Puritan Oligarchy,) to retain possession of the Government for another four years.—*N. Y. Express.*

Not a great while ago, a gentleman attended the "setting" of the Richmond Convention, and took his seat upstairs, in the right hand gallery. While engaged in looking on, a note was handed him, written by an "Hon." member below. It read thus:—"Mars George, I want to see you, fore you go home." It was from one of his "wuz to be" servants.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Noon Dispatches.

"All Quiet Along the Potomac."

SENATOR MORTON GETTING WEAK-KNEED!

GEN. THOMAS AGAIN VISITS STANTON!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, M.

There is comparative quiet this morning, and no more war talk. An application has been made for a *quo warranto* against Stanton.

The House is debating the impeachment resolution, and its passage is still regarded as certain.

At 10.30, this A. M., Gen. Thomas went to the War Department, ordered Stanton to vacate, and demanded the mails. Stanton again refused.—Thomas then went to the Adjutant General's Office, but issued no orders. Neither party has yet issued any order, which requires recognition by other Departments.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, (intense Radical,) is positively reported to have said that his party could not stand the pressure, and that the present feelings and purposes of the House could not be sustained.

WAR FEELING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, M.

The following document is receiving signatures in this City.

"The undersigned are desirous of forming a series of Associations, in support of the policy of Andrew Johnson, and are willing to resort to arms to repel the revolutionary attempts on the part of Congress, to overthrow the lawful and constitutional authority of the Chief Executive of the nation."

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, M.

Turpentine 72@75. Rosin firm at 4; common strained 3.40@3.50.

Cotton lower, 23.

Gold 1.43½. Sterling 10.

LONDON, Feb. 24, M.

Consols 92½. Bonds 71½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24, M.

Cotton heavy, but quotably unaltered. Sales will not exceed 8,000 bales.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

CONGRESS.

IMPEACHMENT PASSED!!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, P. M.

SENATE.—Unimportant.

HOUSE.—The session was cut up into speeches of from three to twenty minutes—crude, emergency speeches, generally, explaining pre-determined votes.

The impeachment resolution passed by a strict party vote, except Stuart, of New York, and Carey, of Ohio who voted with the Democrats.

The Committee, to announce to the Senate the action of the House relative to impeachment, consists of Stevens and Bingham.

The Committee to prepare articles of impeachment, are Boutwell, Stevens, Bingham, Wilson Logan, Julian and Ward.

The Committee will have the power to send for persons and papers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, P. M.

The most profound silence followed the enunciation of the vote.

Stanton said, to-day, that he wished the Reporters would let him alone.

The day closes with Stanton dining in the War Department, with Chandler and others.

The President took dinner with Thomas at his house, and every thing quiet.

The President is reported as saying that he recognized no one but Gen. Thomas, as Secretary of War, and meant to recognize no one else. He concluded the interview by saying: "God and the American people would make all right, and save our Institutions."

The President says, in his message nominating Ewing as Secretary of War, that he had not intended and does not intend violating the Tenure of office, or any other law, and argues elaborately his right, even under that law, to remove Stanton and appoint an *ad interim* Secretary.

The following is telegraphed as a specimen of the speeches, to-day:

Mr. Payne, who had the floor, said: "I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Shanks."

Mr. Shanks said: "Mr. Speaker, my opinion is, that in this emergency, the House should speak but one word, and strike but one blow, and I desire that the blow should come first. I am tired, sir, of this protracted discussion, which postpones an hour what we have long desired to see. I am in favor of an official death of Andrew Johnson, and think we should vote this impeachment without debate. I am not surprised that one who commenced his career in drunkenness should end it in crime."

It is stated that Secretary McCulloch will not recognize Stanton's official requisitions.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24, P. M.

Notwithstanding the snow and rain, to-day, the side-walks and newspaper offices were crowded with persons, waiting for and discussing the news from Washington.

The Convention spent the day in discussing suffrage.

The announcement of the impeachment was received with demonstrations of approval on the floor and in the gallaries, and were checked by the Chair.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24, P. M.

The Convention was in discussion, all day, as to whether the Governor shall be a resident of the State four or two years. The question is undecided.

A resolution was introduced restoring property of minors sold during the war for Confederate money.

A strike among the negroes, at the wharves, this morning, threatened serious results.

Gen. Burns, the new Mayor, appeared in person, with a file of soldiers, and dispersed the rioters, arresting the ringleaders.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 24th, P. M.

The news from Washington causes great excitement here, and elsewhere throughout the State.

In accordance with a resolution of the Convention, Gen. Meade orders that imprisonment for debt is prohibited, and, hereafter, no bail process shall be issued out of the State Courts.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, P. M.

Cotton dull, heavy and fully a cent lower. Sales of 4,000 bales at 23.

Flour—low grades firmer. Medium and good unchanged. Southern more active at 10@18.

Turpentine at 76@78.

Rosin 3.30 to 7.

Gold after selling at 1.44, closed at 1.44.

On Consignment.

TO be sold low, for cash,
Shovels, Spades, Soft Axes,
Trace Chains and Frying Pans.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 22-166-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

ALSO,

HAMMERS and Weeding Hoes, Horse shoe Nails, Stew Pans.
W. H. JONES & CO.
Feb 22-166-tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

State Conservative Convention, At Raleigh, Feb. 5th and 6th, 1868.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. THOS BRAGG, RALEIGH, *Chairman.*

RESIDENT COMMITTEE AT RALEIGH.

Hon A S Merrimon.
" Daniel G Fowle.
Gen W R Cox
Seaton Gales, Esq.
J P H Russ, Esq.
M A Bledsoe, Esq.
R C Badger, *Secretary.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon W N H Smith, Hertford.
William A Moore, Chowan.
Mills L Eure, Gates.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Henry R Bryan, Craven.
Geo V Strong, Wayne.
Thos S Kenan, Duplin.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon Geo Howard, Edgecombe.
Jos J Davis, Franklin.
Gen M W Ransom, Northampton.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon J M Leach, Davidson.
Livingston Brown, Caswell.
Jas T Morehead, Jr., Guilford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Col E D Hall, New Hanover.
Archibald McLean, Cumberland.
Hon Thos S Ashe, Anson.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R P Armfield, Wilkes.
W M Robbins, Rowan.
Hon J H Wilson, Mecklenburg.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Plato Durham, Cleaveland.
A C Avery, Burke.
M L McCorkle, Catawba.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R M Stokes, Buncombe.
Cassius Gudger, Macon.
W L Love, Haywood.

National Democratic Convention.

DELEGATES.

Hon. W. N. H. Smith,
Gen. W. R. Cox,
W. A. Wright, Esq.,
Jno. F. Hoke, Esq.,

ALTERNATES.

Jno. Hughes, Esq.,
Jno. A. Gilmer, Jr.,
A. C. Cowles, Esq.
Hon. A. T. Davidson.

A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members,—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each County, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina having, by their delegates, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th. of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them; and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and that in three after in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper means within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by it in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the Conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day, to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, which has been appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient, to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said offices.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County.—Dr. John A. Moore, James A. Graham, James E. Boyd, George Patterson, Sr., T. M. Holt.

Anson.—Thomas S. Ashe, Arch'd. Niven, C. R. Liles, W. G. Smith, W. P. Kendall.

Beaufort.—Thomas Sparrow, Joseph H. Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F. B. Satterthwaite, Edward S. Marsh.

Burke.—Thos. G. Walton, S. C. W. Tate, Dr. David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno. F. Merrill.

Brunswick.—Capt. D. E. Allen, Samuel R. Chinnis, Col. S. D. Thurston, Thos. Drew, Asa Ross.

Bladen.—Rev. Colin Shaw, George Cromartie, Jno. A. Richardson, Thos. H. Sutton and J. W. Purdie, Esqrs.

Cabarrus.—William S. Harris, John M. Long, Dr. L. S. Bingham, Dr. F. M. Henderson, Frank Rogers, Samuel Pharr, P. B. Means.

Caldwell.—Maj. W. H. Malone, Gen. S. F. Patterson, Edward W. Jones, Rev. Isaac Oxford, R. H. Moody.

Chatham.—M. Q. Waddell, John Manning, Jr., H. A. London, Jr., B. J. Howze, James F. Rives.

Carteret.—Dr. L. W. Martin, L. S. Oglesby, John M. Perry, Samuel Leffers, Ben. H. Bell.

Catawba.—Dr. Ellis, Dr. Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G. James, Capt. Helton, A J Whitner, J H Bruns, Samuel Tucker, Wesley Bandy, Daniel Deal, Capt. M. P. Sherrill, George Yoder.

Caswell.—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S. P. Hill, G. W. Thompson.

Columbus.—John W. Ellis, W. J. Stanley, Fourney George, V. V. Richardson, J. M. McGougan.

Cleveland.—Lee M McAfee, J W Gidney, M D Lee, H Cabaniss, A R Hamualy.

Craven.—Henry R. Bryan, Alexander C. Latham, Wm. C. Mead, John Hughes, Dr. P. E. Hines, H. T. Guion, Alex. Justice, Jno. H. Haughton, J. N. Washington.

Currituck.—Dr. W. H. Lassell, Burwell M. Baxter, James M. Woodhouse, William Shaw, T. C. Humphreys.

Camden.—Col. D. D. Ferebee, Dr. Mullen, C. G. Luke, W. B. Ferebee and Willis Sanderlin.

Davidson.—C. F. Lowe, Henry Walser, Sr., F. C. Robbins, J. H. Welborn, M. H. Pinnix, S. S. Jones.

Duplin.—Prof. N. B. Webster, Col. Wm. A. Allen, Capt. A. J. Brown, Wm. R. Ward, J. D. Stanford, J. E. Hussey.

Gaston.—W. T. Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robt. Holland, Col. Wm. Stowe, Eph Black.

Granville.—Col. J. S. Amis, R. A. Jenkins, N. E. Cannady, W. H. P. Jenkins, T. L. Hargrove.

Guilford.—Peter Adams, Sr., David F. Caldwell, Jos. W. Gilmer, Levi M. Scott, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.

Halifax.—Edward Conigland, Mason L. Wiggins, Dr. Henry Mason, R. H. Smith, William H. Day.

Hertford.—J. J. Yeates, Dr. G. C. Moore, Dr. R. H. Shields, Dr. R. H Smith, J. B. Slaughter.

New Hanover.—Col. R. H. Cowan, Maj. Robert Strange, Maj. C. W. McClammy, and D. B. Baker, Esq.

Iredell.—Thos. A. Nicholson, J. R. Hill, R. A. McLaughlin, R. R. Dempster, Colonel John Malt.

Jones.—R. R. Jones, C. R. Koonce, E. S. Franks, H. C. Foscue, F. Foy, E. M. Foscue.

Johnston.—J. H. Abell, L. R. Waddell, C. B. Sanders, W. H. Avera, Seth Woodall, Edw. S. Parker.

Lenoir.—Dr. H. W. Blount, J. C. Wooten, A. Munroe, G. F. Whitfield, Wm. J. Pape.

Lincoln.—W. J. Hoke, D. Schenck, W. A. Graham, W. F. Hynes, J. A. Caldwell.

Mecklenburg (in part).—Hon. Z. B. Vance, Hon. J. W. Osborne, Col. H. C. Jones, Hon. J. H. Wilson, Gen. J. A. Young, Col. Wm. Johnston.

McDowell.—Gen. Alney Burgin, A. M. Erwin, W. W. Fleming, Dr. John Yancey, Dr. McFoy.

Moore.—Gen D Dowd, Dr Jno Shaw, Capt James D. McIver, Capt George Wilcox, Doctor H Turner.

Northampton.—Gen T J Person, R B Peebles, Dr J C Jacobs, N Thomas Mason, W W Peebles, Dr W S Copeland.

Orange.—Jones Watson, John F. Lyon, W. W. Guess, John W. Graham, R. F. Webb.

Onslow.—John W. Shackleford, E. W. Foxville, Henry H. Sandlin, M. L. F. Rhodd, W. P. Ward.

Pitt.—E C Yellowley, Dr. C J. O'Hagan, G W Johnson, Henry Shepherd, W R Williams, Jesse Stancill, Abram Cox, L G Little.

Richmond.—B F Little, W D Townsend, James T Rosser, James P Leak, John Johnson.

Robeson.—John Leach, N A McLean, Giles Leitch, John H McEachen, Thomas Morrisey.

Rowan.—F E Shober, W H Bailey, Kerr Craige, W A Hauck, Isaac M Shaver, T W Keen, Richard Cowan, Jno. K. Graham.

Rutherford.—L P Erwin, J M Whiteside, Joseph Carson, W H Miller, Dr Thomas S Duffy.

Sampson.—Col A A McKoy, William S Devane, R C Holmes, Dr B A Bizzell, Dr J T Murphy.

Surry.—H M Waugh, H C Hampton, —— Gilmer, Dr Joseph Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.

Wayne.—C S Wooten, George V Strong, William G Morisey, E A Wright, Gray C. Garris.

Wilkes.—Dr C L Cooke, Dr James Calloway, E A Welbourne, Dr Tyre York, Phineas Horton.

Wake.—Charles M. Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, Jesse A Norris, George Whiting, Jacob Fleming, R W York, Jesse Winburn, G H Alford, Col. Geo. H. Patibault.

Warren.—Col W J Green, Col W A Jenkins, E J Plummer, P R Davis, D M Collins.

Yadkin.—William A. Reboy, J Williams, Sr., Joseph Dobson, Aquila Speer, E C Roughton.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c. BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	50c
" Cape Fear	90
" Charlotte	25
" Wadesboro	35
" Wilmington	26
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	60
" Lexington at Graham	24
" " Lexington	20
" Commerce	17
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	11
" Washington	7
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	62
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	27
Miners'and Planters' Bank	38
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	26
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co.	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	20
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable securities.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Oct. 20-208-3m

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. PEELLAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD, GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

W. B. GULICK, Cashier.
C. J. IREDELL, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

PRICE CURRENT FEB. 7, 1868.

Bank of Cape Fear	9
" Charlotte	28
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	11
" Lexington, (old)	12
" " (new)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	24
" North Carolina	50
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	60
" Wadesboro	25
" Washington	7
" Yanceyville	3
" Wilmington	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	26
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	27
" " (new)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	62
Miner's & Planter's Bank	38

Jan 16-135-tf

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	18@22½
" BALT. & WESTERN	15@17
LARD IN ROLL	20@20
" NEAT	19@20
BUTTER	25@40
COTTON	17@20
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	20@30
CORN	1 25@1 40
COFFEE	25@40
EGGS	25@30
FLOUR	10@16
FODDER	1 25@1 50
HERRINGS	4@6@10
HIDES Green	8c per lb.
" Dry	12@15
HAY	1 10@1 25 pr. cwt.
LARD	16@20
MEAL	1 35@1 50
MOLASSES	55@75
NAILS	7@10
PEAS Stock	1 25@1 50
" White	1 50@2 00
POTATOES Irish	1 50@2 50
" Sweet	75@90
OATS	45@5
SALT Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	12@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	35@75
MULLETS	48 50@5 00

REMARKS.

Cotton—Large supply in market. We quote also to-day (Thursday) at 19 and 20 for best quality; 17 and 18 for common.

Pork scarce. We quote sales from 11½ to 13.

L. BRANSON, J. A. JONES
Ag't N. C. Business Directory.

BRANSON & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO

Branson, Farrar & Co.,

CONTINUE THE BOOK BUSINESS AT THE same stand, near Tucker Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at reduced prices.

Consignments of second hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders.

BRANSON & JONES,
Jan 29-148-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF SOUTH CAROLINA PAPER BOUGHT.

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26)	G. B. 50
" Cape Fear	90
" Charlotte	25
" Lexington, at Graham	24
" Roxboro	60
" Wadesboro	25
" Thomasville	60
" Wilmington	26
" Commerce	17
" Washington	8
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	23
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	25
Gold	138
Silver	130
Old Coupons	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	67½
Old Sixes	90
Exchange on New York	4

SPECIAL NOTICES

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches" and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Oct. 29—89-eod1m

JUST RECEIVED AT M. ROSENBAUM'S 75 Pieces, the choicest Brands, of

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

To be sold at lowest market rates

Feb 18-163-tf

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb 1-149-daw3m.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, GREATLY FACILITATES the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years and can say in CONFIDENCE and TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED in a single instance to EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtue. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, as to WARRANT OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes

DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868

EDUCATIONAL.

Davenport Female College.
Lenoir, North Carolina.

RE-ORGANIZED, RE-FITTED, AND RE-FURNISHED.

IF YOU WISH TO EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHters at an excellent school, conducted by competent Teachers, in a healthy quiet place, amid sublime mountain scenery, and at astonishingly low rates, send them, one or before the 2d of February, 1868, to the above Institution. It has for its object a career of unprecedented success and usefulness.

Board and Tuition for twenty weeks $77.50.

Apply for a Circular to

REV. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M.,
President.

Dec. 20—114-w3wtmarl

Kittrell's Springs Female College.
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open the second Wednesday in February, 1868. The location is unsurpassed for health and accessibility.

During the past session, in a faculty of nearly two hundred, there has scarcely been a case of sickness. The health of many invalid young ladies has been thoroughly restored by the celebrated mineral water found here, and they have prosecuted their studies with entire success.

We are immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, within less than a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, and in telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Every facility is afforded for the most thorough and extensive education.

The Faculty is composed of five male Professors and seven lady Teachers.

Everything is new. Our musical instruments, including Piano Organ, Harp and Guitar, are of the finest quality.

Special attention paid to thoroughness in the English Course.

Terms MODERATE and ACCOMMODATING.

The young ladies all worship in the College Chapel, and hence no extra clothing is required. Millinery is in no demand at Kittrell's. Parents will tell us that their daughters cost them less here, in this respect, than even at home. Taking into consideration the items of dress and medical attendance, there is no cheaper school in the country. Besides, we are determined to accommodate our patrons as far as we can, as to time of payment, and to put female education within the reach of the people, in the present depressed condition of the country. OUR DAUGHTERS MUST BE EDUCATED.

For Catalogue, apply to

REV. C. E. RIDDICK, President,
Dec. 14—119-3m Kittrell's Springs, N. C

MIDWAY SCHOOL,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next, and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.

The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term, *Payable in Advance.* Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.

For Circulars and other particulars address,

WILSON C. N. CAIN, Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.

REFERENCES: The Faculty of the University of Va.

July 17-222-tf

NORTH CAROLINA
Military and Polytechnic Academy.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 5th, 1868.

Besides the regular course of Science and Languages, and the Commercial Course it offers to the public the advantages of a special course of Civil Engineering of the most complete description. Circulars can be obtained from

GEN'L R. E. COLSTON, Sup't.
Hillsboro' N. C.

Application for admission should be made early.

Dec. 20—114-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS

GARRETT, YOUNG SCOTT & CO.
No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,
NEW YORK.

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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May 15-1867

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,

NO. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.

Sept. 28—45-tf.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,

[LATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.]

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
37 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Associated with ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend, thoroughly and promptly, to all business committed to his management.

Aug. 24, 1867—15-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE FIFteen or twenty members of the Convention. Also transient persons. My terms are moderate.

Jan. 13-122-tf GEORGE T. COOKE.

FOR RENT.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. TERMS MODErate.

Apply to

Feb 7-154-tf MRS. A. M. GORMAN.

Choice Maryland Hams!

SOMETHING NICE—to-day receiving by

Jan 28-146-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

SUGARS!!!

A FULL LINE IN STORE AND FOR SALE by

Jan 23—140-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

House and Lot in Greensboro.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE HOUSE WITH four rooms. A good Kitchen, Smoke-house, and Office, a good stable, a well and good Garden. For rent, for the present year. Location desirable.

Apply to

Feb 17-163-2w* C. G. YATES.

Peas! Peas!

100 BUSHELS, sound clean Peas.

Feb 14-161-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

For Sale.

THE VIRGINIA BOOT & SHOE POLISH, said to be a very superior article.

Jan 11—131-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Arlington Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF VIRGINIA.

A VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTION. ITS FUNDS ARE KEPT IN THE SOUTH. IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. ITS FORTUNES ARE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Company has capital and assets, against its liability, that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity.

It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

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Thos. J. Evans, A. D. Chockley,
James A. Scott, H. C. Cabell,
R. M. Quarles, D. J. Hartsook,
W. H. Tyler, John C. Williams,
J. E. Edwards, William O. Taylor,
A. Y. Stokes, A. P. Abell
J. B. Morton, W. B. Isaacs,
E. H. Dibrell, George L. Bidgood,
William H. Palmer, Samuel M. Price.

LEWIS C. HANES, Ag't.
Jan 28-146-tf LEXINGTON, N. C.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
ALL COME TO
CREECH'S!!!
SECOND GRAND OPENING OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SECOND STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

My stock is **LARGE and COMPLETE,** and bought since the decline, and I am happy to say to my friends and customers that I can, and will, sell them Goods CHEAPER than they have bought them since the war.

Keep it Before the People,

That no House in the City can or will sell Goods cheaper than I will.

My House is a live House, and I do a **LIVE BUSINESS.**

COME TO CREECH'S

To buy your Goods.

I buy NEW Goods and GOOD STYLES, and will sell them at PRICES to meet the hard times. Just received,

40 Cases Boots and Shoes,

And will be sold at prices to suit you.

Don't Forget to Come to Creech's

Before you buy your Goods. I will treat you right.

A. CREECH,
R. SMITH'S corner, Fayetteville St.
Nov. 28—97-tf

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS,
AT
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!

YOU MAY FIND
NEW GOODS
Just Received at LOW PRICES.

Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN:

SUCH AS **PRINTS** AT 12½ TO 15;

And all DRESS GOODS in proportion

A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men; N. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS, &c.,

At the old stand of

S. H. YOUNG.

Nov. 27—96-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, Feb. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEments, in consequence of a certificate to them under an act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to authorize the President and Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to put said Road under contract," ratified 27th February 1867, having notified me to subscribe for one million, three hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-six (1,342,466) dollars of the capital stock of said Company, in order to pay said subscription, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, on or before the 2nd. day of March 1868, for the purchase of one million three hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, bonds of the State of North Carolina, with coupons for interest at 6 per cent. payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, at the National Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, and the principal payable at the end of thirty years from the 1st. January 1868, said bonds to be of the denomination of $1,000 each.

As collateral security for the payment of each bond, ten shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company are mortgaged, in accordance with 'An Act to enhance the value of the Bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad and for other purposes," ratified 19th December 1866.

The aforesaid Bonds are exempt from taxation. No bid for less than *par* will be entertained.

KEMP P BATTLE,
Feb 18-163-4 Pub. Treas.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!
FIVE BARRELS CORN WHISKEY,
PROOF.
FOR SALE CHEAP
BY
Feb 14-160-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

CORN!

ANOTHER lot to-day received, and for sale, by

Jan 25-142-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WITH SEVEN acres of land attached,—good dwelling and necessary out houses, and the best water in the vicinity of the city.

Feb 15-162-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Best Blood Purifier in the WORLD.
DR. LAWRENCE'S CELEBRATED
ROSADALIS,
FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,
SUCH AS

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, ENLARGEMENT AND ULCERATION OF THE GLANDS, JOINTS, BONES, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c.; RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, SORE EYES, OLD SORES, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, GENERAL BAD HEALTH,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED
By an Impure State of the Blood.

The following, among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its wonderful efficacy.

Home Certificates from Physicians.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and RELIABLE Alterative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

A. D. MOORE, M. D.,
L. A. STITH, M. D.,
J. H. WINSTEAD, M. D.
R. G. BARHAM, M. D.,
W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,
E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. KING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.
W. T. BREWER, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

☞ The ROSADALIS thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the Leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold WHOLESALE by all the principal WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retail by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address

DR. J. J. Lawrence,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
20 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

Jan 31-148-1y

WESTBROOK & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
WESTBROOK NURSERIES,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand, during the planting season, a splendid lot of

CHOICE FRIUT TREES AND GRAPE VINES

which they offer very low, for cash, or good produce.

NURSERY STORE, on Washington Street, where patrons will receive prompt attention, until the 1st. of April.

Send stamp for Catalogue, and Wholesale Price List of Grape Vines.

Address,

WESTBROOK & CO.
Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.

Jan 27-143-3m

APPLE BUTTER!

500 LBS. CHOICE N. C. *APPLE BUTTER*, in Kits, received this day.

Jan 25-124-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

GEO. L. TONNOFFSKI,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,

No. 31, FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

(NEAR TUCKER HALL.)

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of choice

Groceries, Confections, Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Liberal advances given. Commissions light.

Jan 29-148-tf

Will be Sold Without Reserve!
AT
M. ROSENBAUM'S,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

One of the finest now in the State, constating, in part, of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS, FURS, CLOAKS, WOOLEN GOODS, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S *SHOES*, HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

ALSO,

300 OVERCOATS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

75 FINE BLACK DRESS COATS.

150 ASSORTED BEAVER, TRICOT, AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS.

300 PAIRS ASSORTED PANTS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S AND BOYS HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description.

Traveling Bags, Valises and Trunks.

All of the above to be sold regardless of cost at

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16 Fayetteville St.

Jan 14-133-tf

GEO. SLOMAN, WITH M. ROSENBAUM, pays the highest price for FURS OF ALL KINDS.

Jan 14-133-tf

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

20 BOXES CHOICE FACTORY, JUST ARrived.

Jan 25-142-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

FOR RENT.

FOR the balance of the year, a HANDSOME RESIDENCE, well furnished, containing 8 rooms. Furniture goes with the house. Good water, rich Garden, &c., &c.

Feb 6-155-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

WANTED.

A SMALL FARM in the vicinity of Raleigh, with comfortable dwelling and necessary Out-houses. Furnish description—to be forwarded to the party desiring to purchase.

Jan 29-148-tf W. H. JONES & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OVER

$4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME

$2,500,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, (NOT STOCKHOLDERS,) THIS YEAR OVER $600,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG

POLICY HOLDERS.

THE EQUITABLE has grown more rapidly, since its organization, than any Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.

Its policies average larger in amount, than those of any other Company in the United States.

Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the General Agents.

MAJ. M. F. TAYLOR, Ag't, Wilmington.
DISCOWAY & GUION, " Newbern.
OWEN WILLIAMS, " Tarboro'.
BURBANK & GALLAGHER, Agents, Washington.
BRENIZER, KELLOGG & Co. " Greensboro'.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co. " Salisbury.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.: Charlotte, N. C.,
Jan. 11—131-tf General Agents for N. C.

CLOTHING HOUSE.
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

Invite attention to their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys'
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS.

20 Fayetteville St., opposite Tucker Hall,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Nov. 13—81-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS.

MADE FROM SUPERIOR FRENCH CLOTHS, Cut, Trimmed and made as well as the best Merchant Tailor's ordered work, at a saving of FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a suit, worth saving in these times.

FINE CLOTH SACKS,
FINE BEAVER SACKS,

Silk-Mixed Business Suits,

gotten up in our best style, at prices to suit the times.

A fine variety of FINE DRESS SHIRTS always on hand, at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.,
Gents' Furnishing Store,
Opposite Tucker Hall.

Oct. 16—60-tf

HATS! HATS! HATS!

All the latest styles can be found at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S
Gent's Outfitting Rooms,
Opposite Tucker Hall.

Nov. 13—81-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,
SOLE LEATHER VALISES,
MOROCCO AND LEATHER TRAVELING BAGS, in great variety,

At

R. B. ANDREWS & Co's
GENT'S FURNISHING ROOMS,
Opposite Tucker Hall.

Nov. 13—81-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Just received, a lot of ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AND JEANS, (North Carolina manufacture.)

Also, a small lot PRINTS, 4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, WHITE FLANNEL, &c.

Aug. 31—21-tf S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

P. F. PESCUD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:

Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.

Their combined Capital and Assetts exceeding **$5,500,000.**

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Dec. 11—1867 P. F. PESCUD,
Ins. Agent.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JNO. B. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.

Or PHIL. THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 31—72-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE
WESTERN VINDICATOR.

ON or before the 1st. of March, prox. the undersigned will commence the publication of a weekly newspaper bearing the above title, in the town of Rutherfordton N. C.

The WESTERN VINDICATOR, as its name signifies, will be devoted to the support of Western interests and the dissemination of useful intelligence, selected with especial reference to the wants of the section it will labor to represent.

Politically, it will, for the present, adhere to no party organization; but will give a cheerful support to all measures looking to the speedy restoration of the Union—the preservation of the Constitution, *intact*—the supremacy of the white race and the perpetuity of Republican liberty in America.

The "Vindicator" will have a larger circulation in Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland counties than any other new-paper. *Advertising rates low.* Terms $2 per annum.

R. A. SHOTWELL,
Feb 8-155-tf Rutherfordton, N C

Gentlemen of the Press will confer a favor by noticing, and putting us upon their exchange lists at once.

1868. 1868.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE

SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C.,

Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

William E. Pell, }
Seaton Gales, } Editors.

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determined to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st. DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the harmonious Union of equal States;

Obedience to law and the enforcement of order;

The supremacy of the civil over the military, in time of peace;

The equality of the three co ordinate branches of the government;

The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution;

The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the white race as the governing class;

Opposition to Radicalism in all its phases.

As a NEWS journal, it shall be equal to any.

The principal markets will be regularly published.

Its LITERARY character shall be maintained and improved, by contributions from our best writers.

Finally, the SENTINEL will seek to be the special promoter of the educational, fiscal and economical interests of the people of North Carolina.

Terms:

Daily Sentinel, for one year	$8 00
" " six months	4 00
" " three months	2 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel, for one year	4 00
" " six months	2 00
" " three months	1 00
Weekly " for one year,	2 00
" " six months,	1 00

All subscriptions strictly cash in advance.

As an advertising medium, the SENTINEL is equal to any in the State. Terms moderate.

☞ We ask every Conservative in the State to become our Agent to extend the circulation of the SENTINEL. The events of 1868 will be exciting and important. The WEEKLY SENTINEL should be in the hands of the great body of the people. The terms are now so low that every one will be able to pay for it.

W. E. PELL,
Raleigh, Dec. 28th, 1868. Proprietor

BALTIMORE ADVERTISENTS.

POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore,
MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

LEFFEL'S PATENT AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,

ROBERTS' BURR REGULATOR,

Flouring Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.

mar 20-198

COLLINS & HEATH,
22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing,	Mount Vernon Cook
Sheet Lead,	Stove,
Lead Pipe,	Patapsco Cook
Iron Pipe,	Stove,
Tetra Cotta Pipe,	Roger Williams's, Uni-
Brass Cocks,	verse Cook,
Pirted Cocks,	Beebe Range,
Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath	European Range,
Tubs.	Magee Range,
Tin Bath Tubs with	Spruce Range,
Heaters,	Emerald Range
Water Closets,	Hayward, Bartlett &
Iron and China Basins,	Co's Portable Furnaces,
Hydrants,	Magee Furnaces, Por-
Pumps,	table and Brick
Rams, Fountains,	Parlor, Church and
Water Wheels,	Stoves in great variety.
Garden Vases,	All the different styles
Water-Coolers,	of Grates,
Refrigerators, &c.	High Up and Low
	Down Portable
	Grates, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.

April 8-206-1y

FAMILY FLOUR!

A SUPERIOR QUALITY JUST IN AND FOR sale by

Jan 21-138-1w LYNN ADAMS.

Important Order from Gen. Canby.

HEADQ'RS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31, 1867.

General Orders No. 184.

1 Paragraph II of General Orders No. 10, from the Headquarters of the second Military District, dated April 11, 1867, is modified as follows:

SUITS FOR DEBTS.

Judgments or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising in North Carolina between the 20th of May, 1861, and the 20th day of April, 1865, and in South Carolina between the 19th day of December, 1860, and the 29th day of April 1865, shall not be enforced, by execution against the person or property of the defendant. Proceedings for such causes of action now pending, shall be stayed, and no suit or process shall be instituted or commenced on such causes of action until after the civil government of the respective States shall be established in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Paragraph III of the same order is modified as follows:

EXECUTIONS.

Sheriffs, coroners and constables are hereby directed to suspend the sale of all property upon executions, or process under any judgment or decree of a court of the so-called Confederate States, or of the State of North Carolina, rendered between the 20th, day of May, 1865, and the 28th day of April, 1865, or of the State of South Carolina rendered between the 7th, day of December 1860, and the organization of the provisional government of the said State, under the proclamation of the 30th. day of June, 1865, unless the written consent of the defendant be entered of record, and except in cases where the plaintiff or his attorney, upon oath, supported by corroborative testimony, shall allege that the defendant is disposing of, removing, or about to remove, his property beyond the jurisdiction of the court with intent to defraud his creditors; provided, that no such judgment, surrendered, within the periods aforesaid, shall be a bar to the commencement, in a State court, of a new suit upon the same cause of action in any case in which, by law, the defendant may remove or appeal the same to a court of the United States.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mortgage, is likewise suspended in the cases embraced in paragraphs II and III, of said order No. 10 as above amended, except in cases where interest money accruing subsequent to the 29th. of April, 1865, shall not have been paid before the day of sale, and all previous restrictions on such sales are revoked.

Paragraph IV of the same order is modified by substituting the 29th. day of April, 1865, for the 19th. day of May, 186.

Paragraph V of the same order is modified as follows:

SUITS ON BOND DEBTS.

All proceedings for the recovery of money on contracts, whether under seal or by parol, the consideration of which was the purchase of slaves, made subsequent to the 1st. day of January, 1866, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered for such causes of action shall not be enforced.

Paragraph VII of the same order is modified as follows:

HOMESTEADS.

In all sales of property under execution or by order of any Court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling-house and appurtenances, and (if in the country) twenty acres of land, or so much thereof that the whole shall not exceed in value the sum of one thousand dollars, and in a town or city, the immediate lot upon which such dwelling house is situated; and necessary articles of furniture shall be prepared, subsistence and implements of husbandry, trade, or other employment, to the value of five hundred dollars. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families. In all cases the exemption shall extend only to the tools and implements of trade or employment usually followed by the defendant of the value of two hundred dollars. The ex emptions herein provided shall not be waived or defeated by the act of any defendant who has a family dependent upon him for his support, and the exempted property shall be ascertained and defined by the sheriff or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall call to his aid two impartial citizens to make the necessary appraisement, and shall make report thereof to the Court.

ARREST FOR FRAUDULENT DEBTS.

Paragraph X is hereby modified so as to authorize arrest in civil actions *ex contractu* only in cases where the demand is past due, and the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt sued for, or has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors, or is about to leave the State with such intent.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

Paragraph XVI, is amended by adding thereto: All proceedings in any court of North Carolina or South Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investment of the funds of minor heirs, or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late rebel government, or the securities of the States of North Carolina or South Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on war against the Government of the United States, will be suspended until the question of the validity of such investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States, or by national legislation And nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the order No. 10 above cited, shall be held to bar or hinder the recovery, by suit, of the estate of any minor heir, female or insane person, (*cestui que trust*), whether in the hands of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, commissioners or clerks of equity courts, and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

DISTILLERIES.

II. General Order 25, of May 20, 1867, is revoked; and on and after the first day of January 1868, the distillation of spirituous liquors in this Military District will be subject to such restrictions only as are imposed by the laws of the United States and of the States of North and South Carolina, respectively.

BAR ROOMS.

III Paragraphs VI and VII of General Orders No. 32, dated May 30, 1867, are revoked, and the power to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors is remitted to the proper local authorities, to take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, and to be subject to the following conditions:

1. The municipal authorities granting the license shall be answerable that the parties to whom such licenses are granted, together with their sureties, shall be responsible persons and of good moral standing in the community, and that both principal and sureties shall be able to qualify individually in double the amount of the bond required, and that the bond shall be a lien upon the personal property of both principal and sureties, and upon proof of default shall warrant the summary seizure and sale of so much of the property of either or both as may be necessary to satisfy the forfeiture or fine and costs.

2. Drunkenness or disorderly conduct on the premises shall work the forfeiture of the license and of the penalty of the bond.

3. The owner or keeper of any bar-room, saloon or other place at which intoxicating liquors are sold, and all other persons interested or connected therewith, shall be regarded as principals in any action of damages growing out of any assault, riot, affray or other disorder occurring on the premises, or directly traceable thereto.

4. All bar-rooms, saloons or other places at which intoxicating liquors are sold, shall be closed on the day or days of any general or local election, and for the twelve hours next preceding the opening and next succeeding the closing of the polls at such election; and the sheriffs of counties and districts and the chief of police of cities and towns shall have power to direct the closing of bar-rooms and other places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, whenever it may be necessary in their judgment to preserve order and quiet.

5. The proceeds of all licenses, forfeitures and fines, under the local regulations or under the provisions of military orders, will be devoted to the support of the poor, and as soon as realized will be turned over to the Commissioners or Overseers of the poor of the District County, City or Town in which they are accrued, and the Commissioners or Overseers will at the end of each month report to the Provost Marshal-General of the District the amount received by them during the month, specifying the name of the parties from whom it was received

6. The penalties imposed by this order or by the local police regulations, may be enforced in any civil or military Court, and upon conviction the Court may award to the informer a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of the forfeiture or fine.

It is made the duty of all Sheriffs, Constables, and Coroners of Counties and Districts, and the police of cities and towns, to be vigilant in the enforcement of the police regulations and the provisions of this order in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The provisions of this paragraph will be held to apply to such licenses granted under General Orders No. 32, to inn-keepers, as remain unexpired after the first of January, 1868.

DISTRICT COURTS.

IV. To promote the speedy trial of prisoners confined for minor offences, and diminish the cost of their maintenance, all committing magistrates will, on the 15th. and last days of each month, report to the judge of their county or District Court all commitments made by them during the preceding half month, specifying the date of commitments, the names of the prisoners, and the offences for which they were committed, to the end that the judges may, whenever in their opinion the number of prisoners or other considerations of public interest call for it, hold special terms of their courts, for the purpose of trying such cases. The additional expense of holding such special terms will be a charge upon the State Treasury, and the accounts therefor will be audited and paid as accounts of a similar character are now audited and paid. And the salaries now paid the judges should be increased in view of the additional labor performed by them, a reasonable addition, upon proper representations through the Governor of the State, will be allowed.

PILOTAGE.

V The pilotage regulations now existing in the States of North and South Carolina are so far modified that, on and after the first day of March, 1868, all passenger steam vessels, regulated by the laws of the United States, and carrying a pilot commissioned by United States Commissioners, shall be exempt from the compulsory payment of pilotage.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOLL TAX.

VI So much of the act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, entitled "An act to raise money," ratified on the 26th. day of February, 1867, as makes it the duty of all persons and corporations to list and pay the [illegible] taxes and penalties, to the same as are in their nature, or, on the 1st. day of April of each year, as laborers are rescinded, and the taxes on all [illegible] character are now assessed and paid, as accounts of a similar character are now audited and paid. And the salaries now paid the judges should be increased in view of the additional labor performed by them, a reasonable addition, upon proper representations through the Governor of the State, will be allowed.

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By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Asst's Adj't Gen'l.
OFFICIAL: LOUIS V. CAZIARC A. D. C. A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES E. LYNCH,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
(TURNER'S OLD STAND)
Raleigh, N. C.,

Will supply any order for any Book or Music, at Publisher's lowest cash prices.

☞ He has the largest stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, etc., for sale in the State

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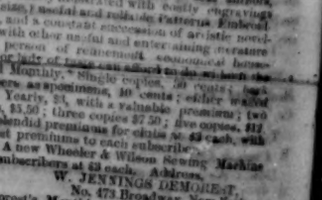

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